TABLE 2. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Feb. 1990 (f)	Feb. 1989	% Change	Jan. 1990 (p)	Dec. 1989 (r)	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	July 1989
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	1,728.0	1,707.0	1.2	1,726.0	1,724.0	1,722.0	1,720.0	1,718.0	1,717.0	1,715.0
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	1,118.0	1,104.4	1.2	1,116.7	1,115.4	1,114.1	1,112.8	1,111.5	1,110.9	1,109.6
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	809.9	771.4	5.0	808.8	800.7	797.7	797.7	796.9	794.2	791.3
Participation Rate	72.4	69.8	—	72.4	71.8	71.6	71.7	71.7	71.5	71.3
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS[2]	777.0	736.9	5.4	775.4	766.1	762.8	761.9	761.0	757.4	755.5
Employment Ratio[3]	69.5	66.7	—	69.4	68.7	68.5	68.5	68.5	68.2	68.1
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	32.9	34.5	—4.6	33.4	34.6	34.9	35.8	35.9	36.8	35.8
Unemployment Rate	4.1	4.5	—	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	308.1	333.0	—7.5	307.9	314.7	316.4	315.1	314.6	316.7	318.3
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	143.2	138.6	3.3	142.8	146.8	144.5	144.1	143.7	142.2	141.4
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	705.1	675.1	4.5	703.5	704.6	703.2	697.8	697.1	692.2	690.1
Mining	8.2	7.4	10.7	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.7
Contract Construction	26.7	24.6	8.3	26.8	26.8	27.2	25.5	25.6	25.7	26.0
Manufacturing	103.5	102.1	1.4	103.2	104.2	104.2	102.7	103.5	103.4	103.3
Durable Goods	69.4	68.3	1.6	69.2	69.6	69.9	69.0	68.7	68.8	68.7
Nondurable Goods	34.0	33.7	0.9	34.0	34.5	34.3	33.8	34.7	34.6	34.5
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	42.7	40.3	5.8	42.7	41.8	41.9	41.3	41.1	40.5	40.6
Trade	171.8	161.8	6.2	171.6	168.8	168.5	168.2	168.1	167.2	166.6
Wholesale	40.0	37.8	5.6	39.8	38.5	38.6	38.7	38.9	38.8	38.8
Retail	131.9	123.9	6.4	131.8	130.3	129.9	129.5	129.1	128.5	127.8
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	33.8	33.2	1.8	33.7	34.0	33.2	33.7	33.6	33.6	33.4
Services	170.9	160.7	6.3	169.4	173.2	171.3	170.0	169.4	169.2	167.6
Government	147.6	145.0	1.8	147.9	147.7	148.9	148.0	147.6	144.0	144.0
Federal	40.3	40.0	0.8	40.1	40.0	40.8	40.4	40.0	40.1	40.0
State	40.8	39.2	4.2	41.2	40.1	40.6	40.5	40.5	40.9	41.2
Local	66.5	65.8	1.1	66.6	67.7	67.5	67.1	67.0	63.1	62.9

[1] Figures represent estimated trends; they are not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.
[3] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person, by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 3. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

DUE TO THE USE OF A NEW COMPUTER PROGRAM,

TABLE 3 DATA ARE TEMPORARILY

UNAVAILABLE

TABLE 4. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden[1]					Provo - Orem[2]				
	Feb. 1990(f)	Feb. 1989	% Chg.	Jan. 1990(p)	Dec. 1989(r)	Feb. 1990(f)	Feb. 1989	% Chg.	Jan. 1990(p)	Dec. 1989(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	516.2	498.4	3.6	505.5	525.7	115.0	105.8	8.7	117.3	117.3
Employed Persons	494.5	474.3	4.3	484.8	507.5	110.3	101.0	9.2	113.2	111.9
Unemployed	21.7	24.1	—10.0	20.7	18.2	4.7	4.8	—2.1	4.1	5.4
Percent of Labor Force	4.2	4.8	—	4.1	3.5	4.1	4.5	—	3.5	4.6
Seasonally Adjusted	3.9	4.4	—	4.1	4.4	3.2	3.5	—	3.2	4.6
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	475.3	458.7	3.6	473.6	487.6	89.4	83.5	7.1	89.4	91.0
Mining	2.6	2.4	8.3	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	15.7	14.5	8.3	16.0	18.5	2.3	2.2	4.5	2.3	3.0
Manufacturing	65.7	65.3	0.6	65.3	66.7	13.5	13.4	0.7	13.4	13.4
Durable Goods	45.9	45.6	0.7	45.8	46.2	8.6	8.6	0.0	8.5	8.3
Nondurable Goods	19.8	19.7	0.5	19.5	20.5	4.9	4.8	2.1	4.9	5.1
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	32.4	30.6	5.9	32.3	33.3	2.8	2.7	3.7	2.8	2.8
Total Trade	119.3	114.3	4.4	120.7	126.3	20.5	17.7	15.8	20.8	21.7
Wholesale Trade	32.6	31.0	5.2	32.5	32.6	3.3	3.0	10.0	3.2	3.6
Retail Trade	86.7	83.3	4.1	88.2	93.7	17.2	14.7	17.0	17.6	18.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	27.4	26.9	1.9	27.2	27.6	2.3	2.3	0.0	2.3	2.3
Services	114.2	108.4	5.4	112.3	116.3	33.8	31.3	8.0	33.8	33.6
Total Government	98.0	96.3	1.8	97.2	96.3	14.2	13.9	2.2	14.0	14.2

[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.
[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.
Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 5. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Feb. '90(f)	Jan.'90(p)	Dec. '89(r)	Feb. '89	Feb. '90(f)	Feb. '89	% Change	Feb. '90(f)	Feb. '89	% Change
State Total	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.5	797,100	759,710	4.9	696,300	667,200	4.4
Bear River	4.1	3.8	4.1	3.4	51,350	48,240	6.4	43,530	41,670	4.5
Box Elder	4.6	4.4	4.6	3.5	17,970	16,870	6.5	15,720	15,120	4.0
Cache	3.8	3.5	3.9	3.4	32,630	30,690	6.3	27,480	26,230	4.8
Rich	1.9	2.8	1.5	2.1	750	680	10.3	330	320	3.1
Wasatch Front	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.3	529,490	510,930	3.6	486,610	469,600	3.6
North	4.3	4.3	4.9	4.5	156,790	151,260	3.7	121,340	117,890	2.9
Davis	3.8	3.7	4.4	3.8	79,990	77,100	3.7	55,720	53,690	3.8
Morgan	5.7	7.7	7.3	9.0	1,680	1,630	3.1	930	900	3.3
Weber	4.8	4.9	5.5	5.1	75,120	72,530	3.6	64,690	63,300	2.2
South	3.9	3.8	3.7	4.1	372,690	359,670	3.6	365,270	351,710	3.9
Salt Lake	3.8	3.8	3.6	4.1	361,130	348,820	3.5	354,840	341,720	3.8
Tooele	4.7	4.4	4.8	4.6	11,560	10,850	6.5	10,430	9,990	4.4
Mountainlands	3.5	3.5	4.7	3.8	129,340	119,200	8.5	101,110	94,330	7.2
Summit	5.6	5.2	5.3	5.5	10,060	9,380	7.2	9,370	8,810	6.4
Utah	3.2	3.3	4.6	3.5	115,010	105,810	8.7	89,560	83,340	7.3
Wasatch	7.9	6.5	7.1	8.9	4,270	4,010	6.5	2,180	2,080	4.8
Central	6.1	6.7	6.4	6.3	21,290	19,900	7.0	14,300	13,740	4.1
Juab	7.3	7.7	5.3	8.4	2,020	1,970	2.5	1,630	1,600	1.9
Millard	3.5	4.2	5.1	4.2	5,440	5,060	7.5	3,420	3,250	5.2
Piute	15.1	11.0	14.3	8.1	440	350	25.7	190	190	0.0
Sanpete	8.7	9.5	8.0	9.4	5,990	5,620	6.4	3,620	3,500	3.4
Sevier	5.0	5.1	5.7	4.5	6,430	5,990	7.3	4,960	4,730	4.9
Wayne	5.8	8.1	7.5	5.2	980	910	7.7	490	470	2.1
Southwestern	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.5	33,780	31,060	8.8	24,520	22,960	6.8
Beaver	4.3	4.0	4.0	5.2	1,970	1,800	9.4	1,220	1,180	3.4
Garfield	12.6	9.5	9.9	8.7	1,570	1,410	11.3	1,270	1,230	3.3
Iron	4.5	4.9	4.7	3.6	9,620	8,620	11.6	7,540	6,990	7.9
Kane	5.6	5.1	5.7	6.2	2,310	2,150	7.4	1,280	1,220	4.9
Washington	3.9	4.5	3.9	4.2	18,310	17,080	7.2	13,210	12,340	7.1
Uintah Basin	6.6	6.4	7.1	8.1	12,970	12,380	4.8	10,000	9,520	5.0
Daggett	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	320	310	3.2	250	240	4.2
Duchesne	9.7	7.9	8.1	9.8	4,440	4,200	5.7	3,320	3,180	4.4
Uintah	5.2	5.8	6.8	7.5	8,210	7,870	4.3	6,430	6,100	5.4
Southeastern	7.7	7.5	7.6	8.4	18,900	17,980	5.1	16,240	15,400	5.5
Carbon	7.8	7.1	7.7	8.3	8,660	8,160	6.1	7,620	7,140	6.7
Emery	7.9	9.0	7.6	8.1	3,650	3,500	4.3	3,590	3,460	3.8
Grand	8.9	6.9	7.8	10.2	2,650	2,520	5.2	1,880	1,770	5.1
San Juan	6.8	7.3	7.1	7.4	3,940	3,800	3.7	3,170	3,030	4.6

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 6. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan.(p) 1990	Dec.(r) 1989	Jan. 1989	Jan.(p) 1990	Dec.(r) 1989	Jan. 1989	Jan.(p) 1990	Dec.(r) 1988	Jan. 1989
MINING	$542.59	$564.13	$507.81	47.1	48.8	45.3	$11.52	$11.56	$11.21
MANUFACTURING	401.37	415.30	393.81	39.7	41.2	39.9	10.11	10.08	9.93
Durable Goods	404.21	421.68	394.71	40.1	42.0	40.4	10.08	10.04	9.77
Nondurable Goods	394.11	399.21	389.89	38.6	39.1	38.3	10.21	10.21	10.18
TRADE	217.84	219.91	221.31	28.0	29.4	28.3	7.78	7.48	7.82
Wholesale Trade	377.05	369.77	403.39	36.5	35.9	37.7	10.33	10.30	10.70
Retail Trade	164.81	172.62	160.52	25.2	27.4	25.2	6.54	6.30	6.37
AVERAGE	276.89	278.00	274.98	31.5	32.9	31.9	8.68	8.45	8.62

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay.
Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan.(p) 1990	Dec.(r) 1989	Jan. 1989	Jan.(p) 1990	Dec.(r) 1989	Jan. 1989	Jan.(p) 1990	Dec.(r) 1989	Jan. 1989
MINING	$583.49	$584.81	$569.21	41.5	41.3	40.6	$14.06	$14.16	$14.02
Metal Mining	548.43	545.24	516.21	44.3	43.9	41.9	12.38	12.42	12.32
Bituminous Coal Mining	664.15	672.47	648.89	37.8	38.1	37.4	17.57	17.65	17.35
MANUFACTURING	405.50	415.55	402.80	39.6	40.7	40.0	10.24	10.21	10.07
Durable Goods	421.83	430.56	414.12	40.6	41.6	40.6	10.39	10.35	10.20
Primary Metal Industries	534.14	520.41	566.19	42.8	41.5	44.9	12.48	12.54	12.61
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	395.20	409.45	391.53	40.0	41.4	40.7	9.88	9.89	9.62
Transportation Equipment	553.19	543.82	534.14	42.1	41.8	41.6	13.14	13.01	12.84
Nondurable Goods	374.98	389.65	378.87	37.8	39.2	38.7	9.92	9.94	9.79
Food & Kindred Products	336.86	355.68	356.29	36.3	39.0	39.5	9.28	9.12	9.02
TRADE	214.40	217.54	219.71	28.1	29.8	29.1	7.63	7.30	7.55
Wholesale Trade	365.82	360.64	393.90	36.4	36.1	37.6	10.05	9.99	10.46
Retail Trade	171.68	179.00	170.88	25.7	28.1	26.7	6.68	6.37	6.40
Food Stores	144.90	147.47	149.35	25.6	26.1	25.4	5.66	5.65	5.88
Other Retail	394.45	369.74	351.56	35.6	38.0	37.6	11.08	9.73	9.35
AVERAGE	282.32	286.38	286.34	31.9	33.3	32.8	8.85	8.60	8.73

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay.
Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast Feb. '90	Preliminary Jan. '90	Final Dec. '89	Final Feb. '89	Final Jan. '89	Final Dec. '88
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	18,565	18,379	20,240	15,074	14,547	21,733
Number of New Applications for Jobs	9,303	10,201	6,814	8,193	8,984	6,391
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	6,951	6,522	7,570	6,079	5,704	6,134
Initial Claims (Key Week)	1,043	1,470	1,783	1,217	1,238	1,858
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	12,537	11,078	8,213	12,759	13,683	9,837
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	1.98	1.73	1.27	2.13	2.24	1.58
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$6,704,919	$7,100,823	$5,704,062	$7,474,588	$7,877,255	$5,108,180

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 9. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

Item	Index				% Change		
	Jan. '90	Dec. '89	Nov. '89	Jan. '89	From Last Month	Jan. '89 to Jan. '90	Dec. '88 to Dec. '89
CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100)							
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**127.4**	**126.1**	**125.9**	**121.1**	**1.0**	**5.2**	**4.6**
Food and Beverages	130.0	127.2	126.7	122.0	2.2	6.6	5.5
Food at Home	131.0	126.5	125.8	121.2	3.6	8.1	6.2
Housing	125.9	124.9	124.5	120.7	0.8	4.3	3.9
Rent Residential	135.8	135.5	135.2	130.5	0.2	4.1	4.2
Fuel and Other Util.	110.8	108.4	107.5	106.0	2.2	4.5	3.2
Medical Care	155.9	154.4	153.9	143.8	1.0	8.4	8.5
Apparel and Upkeep	116.7	119.2	122.1	115.3	—2.3	1.2	1.0
Transportation	117.2	115.2	115.0	111.1	1.7	5.5	4.0
Gasoline	90.6	85.5	87.0	79.4	6.0	14.1	6.5
Energy[3]	97.6	93.2	93.2	89.0	4.7	9.7	5.1
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])	125.9	124.6	124.4	119.7	1.0	5.2	4.5
Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar: 1982 - 84 = $1.00	**$.794**	**$.803**	**$.804**	**$.826**	**—0.1**	**—4.9**	**—4.3**
PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100)							
ALL COMMODITIES	114.9	113.0	112.7	110.3	1.7	4.2	3.7
Finished Goods	117.5	115.3	114.8	111.0	1.9	5.8	4.8
Intermediate Materials	113.4	112.0	112.2	110.5	1.3	2.6	2.4
Crude Materials	106.7	104.0	102.3	101.0	2.6	5.6	6.9

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.
[2] Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.
[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

1990 CENSUS - FOR YOU AND UTAH

On April 1, 1990, we have the chance to take a new look at Utah. Since 1980, our population has increased by 250,000, and the 1990 census will tell us how we've changed. Why should you answer the census?

VOTES - The U.S. Constitution mandates a census every ten years to apportion representatives among the states. Utah's congressional and legislative district boundaries are also determined using census population data. A truly representative government requires an accurate census.

MONEY - The census means money: it pays to be counted. Over the decade of the eighties, data from the 1980 census helped distribute an estimated $2.8 billion within Utah. This is the equivalent of $5,500 for every household.

CONFIDENTIAL - No one else will know how you fill out the census form. No one can see your answers: not the FBI, not IRS, not Immigration, not welfare agencies, not anyone.

PLANNING - Many of the decisions we make in the next ten years about our businesses and our roads, schools, and other public facilities will be based on 1990 census data. We need an accurate census in Utah to help us make wise decisions.

What can you do? On (or about) March 23, 1990 you will receive a census form in the mail. Read the instructions, fill it out, and send it back. Make sure you are counted. Encourage others to be counted too.

LMI

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UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
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153 East Main Street
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84513-0859 381-2301

CEDAR CITY
176 East 2nd North
P.O. Box 569
84721-0569 586-6585

CLEARFIELD
1579 South State
P.O. Box 835
84015-0835 773-8380

EPHRAIM
390 North Main
P.O. Box 721
84627-0721 283-4018

FILLMORE
60 East Center Street
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84631-0847 743-5451

HEBER
90 N. Valley Square
Shopping Center, Suite 4
P.O. Box 158
84032-0158 654-0360

KANAB
100 West Center Street
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445 North 1st West
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MOAB
91 East Uranium Avenue
P.O. Box 580
84532-0580 259-7124

NEPHI
Juab County Complex
P.O. Box 115
84648-0115 623-0601

OGDEN
480 27th Street
P.O. Box 9620
84409-0620 399-2181

PANGUITCH
565 North Main Street
P.O. Box 61
84759-0061 676-8893

PARK CITY
1946 Prospector Ave.
P.O. Box 680697
84068-0697 649-8451

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637-3031

PROVO
1550 North 200 West
P.O. Box 1339
84603-1339 373-7500

RICHFIELD
115 East 100 South
P.O. Box 670
84701-0670 896-6491

ROOSEVELT
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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

MARCH 1990 published April 1990

- Utah's March 1990 unemployment rate edged up two-tenths of a point to 4.2 percent.
- Although the rate inched up, joblessness usually fluctuates within the larger trend and unemployment in Utah has generally declined over the past year.
- The strong 4.5 percent growth in nonfarm jobs provides evidence of a robust Utah economy.
- Unemployment in the first three months of 1990 ranks as the lowest of the past ten years.
- Healthy growth in mining and construction persists as one of the top economic developments of 1990.

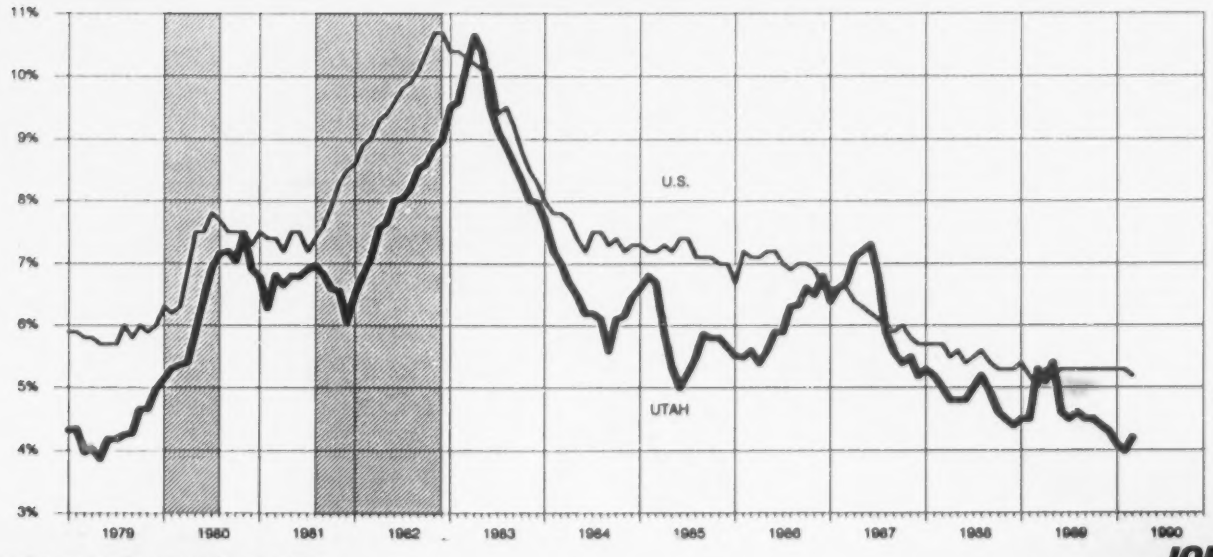
Liars and Statisticians

In his book, *How to Tell the Liars From the Statisticians*, Robert Hooke points out that statistics may be misleading. This month, Utah's 4.2 percent unemployment rate could be just that. Of course, the two-tenths of a percentage point rise in unemployment *might* be deceptive. Fluctuations in the rate usually occur within the larger trend (except for the national jobless rate which remained totally flat for much of 1989). In other words, this minor

In this issue:

- Utah Job Outlook.
- Third Quarter 1989 Nonfarm Jobs and Wages by County.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
Utah and United States
1978-1989



Shaded areas represent U.S. recessions.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY — JOB SERVICE

increase provides no cause for anxiety. But, most followers of unemployment rates know that.

On the other hand, making comparisons with last year's figures for March could leave one with some mistaken notions. For example, the March 1989 unemployment rate registered 5.3 and the number of unemployed in the State measured 18 percent higher than in March 1990 when 38,000 Utahns were out of work. Sounds like unemployment in Utah took quite a plunge in 1990, doesn't it?

What's the problem?

What's the problem with this reasoning? During March, April, and May 1989, a statistical aberration occurred in the data. Before March, the rate was running around the 4.5 percent mark. Suddenly, in the next three months unemployment jumped almost a full percentage point. Finally, in June 1989, unemployment dropped down to the 4.5 percent range again and subsequently eased down to the "low fours." In the final analysis, the abnormally high departure from the 1989 trend in March, April, and May make year-over comparisons overly optimistic.

Jobs, Jobs, Jobs

The current low jobless rate indicates Utah is probably near "full employment." Unemployment in the first three months of 1990 ranks as the lowest of the past ten years. Yet, perhaps the most important news remains the solid expansion in nonfarm jobs. Since March 1989, Utah has created 30,200 new jobs – an increase of 4.5 percent. This increase puts Utah near the top of all states in recent job creation. Moreover, Utah's growth rate almost doubles the national average.

Making a Comeback

While the construction and mining industries may not have added large numbers of new jobs to the Utah economy, their recovery continues and is one of the top economic stories of 1990. Both these industries are making healthy comebacks after several years of declining or slow growth. In fact, mining employment produced the highest 12-month percentage increase (8 percent) of any major industrial sector. Most of the 600 new mining jobs created since March 1989 fell in the oil/gas/quarrying category. In addition, 1,500 new construction jobs generated a year-to-year increase of almost 7 percent. Increases in permit-authorized construction suggest this recovery may look even better in the months ahead.

The Majority Wins

However, in absolute numbers, the trade and service industries made the largest job contributions since March 1989. The two sectors continue to run neck-and-neck. Service employment is up by 10,400 positions (6 percent) and trade has grown by 10,300 positions (also up 6 percent). Together these industries accounted for *two-thirds* of the total nonfarm jobs created over the past year. Jobs in businesses categorized as computer services have climbed a remarkable 16 percent since March 1989. "Other business services" also generated a healthy increase of almost 9 percent (2,100 jobs).

Other Industries, Other Growth Rates

The transportation/communication/utilities sector (TCPU) has produced 2,300 new jobs for a growth rate of nearly 6 percent. Vigorous trucking and warehousing expansion produced a 12 percent employment growth rate. Air transportation also helped the industry with a 7 percent increase since March 1989. The bus strike seems to have had little effect on this sector's growth.

High or Low?

When compared to employment expansion in most of Utah's major industrial sectors, manufacturing's 2 percent may seem low. However, when contrasted to manufacturing losses (down 1.2 percent) on the national scene, 2 percent may seem high. Manufacturers in Utah added 2,100 new jobs to the economy in spite of layoffs in electronics and defense-related industries.

The Slower Side

On the slower side, government employers added 2,600 new Utah jobs for an increase of slightly less than 2 percent. State government contributed the major portion of this increase with 1,700 new positions. The finance/insurance/real estate (FIRE) industry appeared even more sluggish in March. FIRE job creation totalled a mere 300 jobs, a less than 1 percent increase in twelve months.

A Final Word

What's ahead? The U.S. economy seems to be on solid footing regardless of negative manufacturing employment growth. No substantial downturn is in sight. This fact, coupled with low unemployment and strong job growth, casts an optimistic glow on Utah's near-future economy. Of course, some problems still remain. Utah wages seem low in comparison to the national average (although Utah's cost of living is also lower). And, underemployment may exist in the economy. In addition, there's the dichotomy between urban and rural unemployment. However, Utah's economy should remain in good health in the near future.

Lecia Parks Langston, Supervising Economist

AVERAGE NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT, COUNTY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY
THIRD QUARTER 1989

District & County	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Trans.Comm. & Pub.Util.	Trade	Fin.Ins.& Real Est.	Services	Government	Total	Year Over % Change	Employment 2nd qtr 88
State Total	8,328	28,489	104,115	41,151	168,122	33,661	169,155	140,284	693,315	4.5%	663,471
Bear River	13	1,605	16,874	920	7,789	879	5,582	8,979	42,641	6.1%	40,206
Box Elder	12	608	8,837	276	2,872	267	1,240	1,899	16,011	1.5%	15,772
Cache	0	997	8,035	632	4,828	560	4,256	6,904	26,213	9.1%	24,027
Rich	1	0	2	12	89	52	86	176	418	2.7%	407
Wasatch Front	2,868	20,268	68,187	31,726	121,344	27,842	115,675	99,103	487,014	3.9%	468,723
North	110	4,809	17,652	4,403	28,146	3,541	25,087	38,597	122,346	3.8%	117,829
Davis	86	2,470	7,381	2,166	13,211	1,227	9,865	21,717	58,123	6.8%	54,416
Morgan	0	67	178	7	339	17	46	273	928	4.6%	887
Weber	24	2,272	10,093	2,230	14,596	2,297	15,176	16,607	63,295	6.9%	59,193
South	2,758	15,459	50,535	27,323	93,198	24,301	90,588	60,506	364,668	3.9%	350,894
Salt Lake	2,517	14,845	49,618	27,100	91,955	24,146	89,495	54,120	353,796	3.8%	340,858
Tooele	241	614	917	223	1,243	155	1,093	6,386	10,872	8.3%	10,036
Mountainland	127	3,701	13,775	3,071	22,626	3,242	34,728	15,058	96,329	5.7%	91,165
Summit	90	411	308	272	1,707	873	2,272	1,036	6,969	8.0%	6,452
Utah	37	2,972	13,363	2,723	20,268	2,322	31,682	13,337	86,704	5.5%	82,214
Wasatch	0	318	104	76	651	47	774	685	2,656	6.3%	2,498
Central	563	961	2,038	1,318	3,404	364	2,166	4,248	15,061	5.1%	14,324
Juab	115	71	249	25	453	35	295	429	1,672	5.3%	1,588
Millard	145	205	221	710	695	68	440	858	3,343	3.8%	3,220
Piute	0	0	26	10	17	5	8	118	183	0.0%	183
Sanpete	0	154	966	160	785	101	451	1,281	3,898	4.9%	3,716
Sevier	303	467	505	403	1,369	155	900	1,230	5,333	4.9%	5,085
Wayne	0	64	71	10	85	0	72	332	632	18.9%	531
Southwestern	270	999	2,314	1,483	7,185	802	6,117	5,927	25,098	9.9%	22,838
Beaver	0	44	106	153	387	39	142	486	1,357	1.8%	1,333
Garfield	8	17	232	69	244	24	628	502	1,725	5.3%	1,638
Iron	151	200	535	401	1,995	226	1,468	2,111	7,088	11.8%	6,339
Kane	11	29	65	64	585	39	537	403	1,734	8.4%	1,600
Washington	100	709	1,376	796	3,974	474	3,342	2,425	13,194	10.6%	11,928
Uintah Basin	1,522	218	377	1,039	2,221	206	1,934	2,739	10,256	-0.2%	10,279
Daggett	0	0	0	35	38	0	108	178	359	-0.6%	361
Duchesne	452	106	140	400	741	89	406	1,203	3,537	3.7%	3,412
Uintah	1,070	112	237	604	1,442	117	1,420	1,358	6,360	-2.2%	6,506
Southeastern	2,965	737	550	1,594	3,553	326	2,953	4,232	16,912	6.1%	15,935
Carbon	1,272	189	287	501	1,777	162	1,402	1,866	7,456	5.4%	7,072
Emery	1,045	328	14	799	441	51	295	790	3,764	5.4%	3,570
Grand	191	76	51	143	784	80	579	548	2,452	8.7%	2,256
San Juan	457	144	198	151	551	33	677	1,028	3,240	6.7%	3,038
Year-over %	2.9%	3.4%	3.2%	2.3%	6.1%	0.2%	7.0%	2.7%	4.5%		
Total 3rd Qtr. 88	8,095	27,545	100,890	40,210	158,466	33,593	158,127	136,545	663,471		

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL WAGES IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT, COUNTY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY
THIRD QUARTER 1989

District & County	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Trans.Comm. & Pub.Util.	Trade	Fin.Ins.& Real Est.	Services	Government	Total	Year Over % Change	Employment 2nd qtr 88
State Total	$70,806,529	$150,243,938	$612,226,872	$293,353,954	$569,497,014	$175,158,784	$685,090,907	$722,339,323	$3,278,717,321	5.4%	$3,110,183,323
Bear River	77,497	8,429,381	108,555,721	4,414,188	18,864,064	3,489,441	18,152,596	35,777,687	197,760,575	0.2%	197,462,525
Box Elder	67,002	3,226,997	73,748,274	1,410,438	7,777,083	1,080,416	3,507,070	6,696,259	97,513,539	-5.8%	103,551,959
Cache	0	5,202,384	34,796,747	2,935,027	10,920,812	2,314,898	14,508,048	28,436,752	99,114,668	6.8%	92,798,405
Rich	10,495	0	10,700	68,723	166,169	94,127	137,478	644,676	1,132,368	1.8%	1,112,161
Wasatch Front	25,448,910	106,947,121	407,110,994	231,312,092	448,345,570	150,149,790	489,422,102	551,867,659	2,410,604,238	5.0%	2,296,134,063
North	631,214	24,315,557	103,513,711	25,876,617	83,905,921	15,597,426	93,392,301	216,016,599	563,249,346	5.6%	533,278,089
Davis	468,860	12,567,750	40,157,320	12,150,851	41,754,475	5,356,311	36,342,610	137,858,015	286,656,192	9.1%	262,797,697
Morgan	0	311,380	1,032,602	55,233	1,204,460	82,756	115,264	1,081,791	3,883,486	-0.9%	3,916,800
Weber	162,354	11,436,427	62,323,789	13,670,533	40,946,986	10,158,359	56,934,427	77,076,793	272,709,668	2.3%	266,563,592
South	24,817,696	82,631,564	303,597,283	205,435,475	364,439,649	134,552,364	396,029,801	335,851,060	1,847,354,892	4.8%	1,762,855,974
Salt Lake	22,747,497	80,732,379	297,908,826	204,272,776	361,429,556	133,966,219	392,388,863	293,965,148	1,787,411,264	4.8%	1,706,251,146
Tooele	2,070,199	1,899,185	5,688,457	1,162,699	3,010,093	586,145	3,640,938	41,885,912	59,943,628	5.9%	56,604,828
Mountainland	770,228	18,460,224	75,422,237	17,372,805	61,972,403	14,735,174	139,335,453	64,674,709	392,743,233	8.7%	361,381,227
Summit	647,591	2,240,006	1,465,098	1,281,469	4,006,835	3,840,224	7,500,153	4,495,225	25,476,601	4.8%	24,299,223
Utah	122,637	13,708,764	73,640,645	15,642,516	56,498,380	10,682,019	130,028,918	57,438,163	357,762,042	9.4%	326,931,028
Wasatch	0	2,511,454	316,494	448,820	1,467,188	212,931	1,806,382	2,741,321	9,504,590	-6.4%	10,150,976
Central	5,040,746	5,626,856	8,004,880	11,206,404	7,160,276	1,707,386	5,655,285	15,409,370	59,811,203	7.0%	55,903,215
Juab	958,764	245,429	889,917	145,094	1,037,191	130,441	678,770	1,461,078	5,546,684	9.5%	5,063,648
Millard	1,108,018	1,198,167	1,233,324	7,344,012	1,354,205	287,888	1,171,644	2,671,937	16,369,195	2.9%	15,906,138
Piute	0	0	47,833	48,412	23,967	15,094	21,411	416,648	573,365	2.3%	560,208
Sanpete	0	625,152	3,557,720	854,947	1,339,738	525,320	1,294,222	4,481,127	12,678,226	7.3%	11,818,984
Sevier	2,973,964	3,235,977	2,098,422	2,764,154	3,280,753	748,643	2,340,950	5,314,520	22,757,383	8.9%	20,906,263
Wayne	0	322,131	177,664	49,785	124,422	0	148,288	1,064,060	1,886,350	14.5%	1,647,974
Southwestern	1,755,522	4,783,324	9,691,817	10,228,115	18,464,104	3,085,921	17,956,433	25,658,463	91,623,699	13.7%	80,551,420
Beaver	0	633,707	332,131	1,665,237	710,012	125,008	319,272	1,594,233	5,379,600	6.6%	5,044,878
Garfield	68,283	76,991	1,171,833	334,871	414,590	105,363	1,679,404	1,950,423	5,801,758	6.5%	5,445,340
Iron	915,580	754,843	2,382,735	3,486,636	4,961,917	805,349	3,955,511	9,471,929	26,734,500	20.1%	22,260,824
Kane	56,234	101,823	250,802	307,690	1,146,617	149,780	1,450,229	1,685,327	5,148,502	10.4%	4,661,405
Washington	715,425	3,215,960	5,554,316	4,433,681	11,230,968	1,900,421	10,552,017	10,956,551	48,559,339	12.6%	43,138,973
Uintah Basin	10,391,524	941,558	1,707,885	6,554,402	6,104,921	768,485	6,185,679	11,613,621	44,268,075	-0.7%	44,560,290
Daggett	0	0	0	152,847	68,692	0	259,248	742,732	1,223,519	-4.9%	1,286,719
Duchesne	3,186,943	494,046	764,872	2,443,428	1,759,213	350,931	1,210,550	4,889,983	15,099,966	6.2%	14,219,709
Uintah	7,204,581	447,512	943,013	3,958,127	4,277,016	417,554	4,715,881	5,980,906	27,944,590	-3.8%	29,053,862
Southeastern	27,322,102	5,055,474	1,733,338	12,265,948	8,585,676	1,222,587	8,383,359	17,337,814	81,906,298	10.4%	74,190,583
Carbon	13,158,409	794,575	978,651	3,852,839	5,058,714	711,257	4,299,273	7,583,755	36,437,473	6.8%	34,121,250
Emery	9,861,826	2,953,989	50,573	6,992,085	704,064	159,974	1,061,379	3,168,875	24,952,765	25.4%	19,905,080
Grand	1,087,772	357,476	167,719	842,920	1,772,236	233,546	1,160,300	2,627,149	8,249,118	0.2%	8,234,504
San Juan	3,214,095	949,434	536,395	578,104	1,050,662	117,810	1,862,407	3,958,035	12,266,942	2.8%	11,929,749
Year-over %	5.8%	4.4%	1.8%	5.3%	7.4%	3.4%	7.6%	5.8%	5.4%		
Total 3rd Qtr. 88	66,901,542	143,941,788	601,300,905	278,555,408	530,365,180	169,441,351	636,836,616	682,840,533	3,110,183,323		

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

UTAH JOB OUTLOOK— 1990 - 1995

Utah Department of Employment Security (Job Service) has just released the latest edition of the *Utah Job Outlook*. This comprehensive publication provides industry and occupation employment projections (1990 - 1995) for the State and for each of the nine substate divisions (Service Delivery Areas).

The *Outlook* contains information essential in planning programs for economic development, job training, and education for Utah. The *Outlook* addresses major topics such as (1) industrial and occupational composition and trends, (2) occupations in demand, (3) wages, (4) training levels of Utah jobs, and (5) comparisons of labor demand and supply by occupation.

Economists estimate that 84,000 new jobs will be added to Utah payrolls between 1990 and 1995. Total employment will increase from 834,000 in 1990 to approximately 918,000 by 1995. The rate of growth over this five-year period will average two percent, or about 16,800 new jobs per year.

Industries— *Where People Work*

Just four of the 12 major industry sectors in Utah account for 75 percent of all jobs. Service industries claim over one-fourth of all employment; trade is in second position with a 20-percent slice of the pie. One in eight working Utahns receive paychecks from manufacturing employers, and 14 percent of the total are not on any payroll but are self-employed. The remaining eight major industry sectors each account for five percent or less of the total jobs count. Each of Utah's 12 industry sectors will gain jobs over the 1990 -1995 period. Industries pegged to experience growth rates greater than the state average of 2.0 percent per year are mining, construction, manufacturing, transportation, trade, finance, and services. Industries that are expected to grow more slowly than average are federal, state, and local governments, agriculture, and the self-employed. The services industry should contribute the largest number of new jobs to the Utah economy with 27,800 of the 84,000 total. Agriculture is projected to grow by only 400 jobs. The following table presents employment levels and projections of Utah's industries.

Occupations— *What People Do*

More workers are employed in production, operating, and maintenance occupations than in any other job category. Over one-fourth (217,000) of all 834,300 existing Utah jobs

register in this category, and one-fourth of all new jobs created in the next five years will also fall in this group.

Professional, paraprofessional, and technical occupations claim a 20-percent slice of the employment pie with 169,000 of the total. Over the 1990 to 1995 period, this category will grow at a rate of 1.7 percent per year, or just slightly below the state average of 2.0 percent per year. One of every six new jobs will be for professional and technical workers.

Clerical occupations make up a large portion of Utah jobs--over 138,000 individuals are employed in this group. During the next five years, clerical jobs will grow at an above-average 2.2 percent annual rate, adding over 15,000 new jobs.

Two job groups, sales and service, will each account for over 110,000 jobs in the state. Both groups will grow at above-average rates. Service occupations should prove to be the fastest growing (2.5 percent per year) of all job categories. Economists predict service and sales job groups will contribute about 14,700 and 12,000 new jobs, respectively.

UTAH - STATEWIDE
EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY
1990 - 1995

Industry	Employment 1990	Employment 1995	New Jobs 1990-1995	Annual Growth Rate **
Total Employment	834,300	918,640	84,340	2.0
Mining	8,130	9,180	1,050	2.6
Construction	26,280	29,790	3,510	2.7
Manufacturing	105,720	119,760	14,040	2.7
Transportation/Commun./Utilities	41,480	46,830	5,350	2.6
Trade	164,770	184,700	19,930	2.4
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	35,300	39,590	4,290	2.4
Services *	232,220	260,040	27,820	2.4
Federal Government	39,900	40,980	1,080	0.5
State Government	14,810	15,250	440	0.6
Local Government	24,470	26,690	2,220	1.8
Agriculture	22,220	22,630	410	0.4
Self-Employed	119,000	123,200	4,200	0.7

* Includes public education.
** Not compounded.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services, January 1990.

UTAH - STATEWIDE
JOBS AND JOB OPENINGS SUMMARY
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY
1990 - 1995

Occupational Category	1990 Jobs	1995 Jobs	Annual Average Job Openings		
			Total	Due to Growth	Due to Replacement
Total - All Categories	**834,300**	**918,640**	**41,820**	**16,860**	**24,960**
Managerial & Administrative	54,610	59,570	3,090	990	2,100
Professional, Paraprofessional, & Technical	168,580	182,690	7,310	2,820	4,490
Sales & Related	112,910	124,920	6,990	2,400	4,590
Clerical & Administrative Support	138,350	153,600	6,840	3,050	3,790
Service	116,550	131,280	6,840	2,950	3,890
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	25,870	26,690	990	160	830
Production, Operating, & Maintenance	217,430	239,890	9,760	4,490	5,270

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services, January 1990.

The managerial and administrative category accounts for 6.5 percent, or 54,600, of the total 834,300 jobs. During the next five years, this group will grow by 1.8 percent per year, adding about 5,000 new jobs.

Agricultural jobs comprise Utah's smallest occupational sector, in terms of both current employment and the number of new jobs (830).

Most Job Openings Result from the Need to Replace Workers, Not from Growth

Nearly 42,000 job openings will occur in each of the next five years. About 25,000 job openings will result from the need to replace current workers who leave the labor force and another 17,000 openings will result from growth in the economy.Training Levels of Utah Jobs -- the Pie Cut Three Ways

About one in five Utah jobs requires at least a bachelor's degree. Roughly 40 percent of all jobs call for training from a short demonstration up to six months, and another 40 percent need from six months of training up to a four-year degree. The number of jobs requiring at least a bachelor's degree has remained relatively stable over the last ten years. The real change in occupational training requirements in the past ten years has

been a reduction of the number of jobs at the low end of the training scale, and an increase in those requiring training from six months up to a bachelor's degree.

Where the Action Is—
The Job Outlook in Utah Service Delivery Areas (SDA's)

The Wasatch Front (Weber County through Utah County) is the economic heart of Utah. This 100-mile strip accounts for 82 percent of total employment, and will receive 86 percent of all new jobs in the next five years. Of the four SDA's comprising the Wasatch Front, only Wasatch Front South (Salt Lake and Tooele Counties) will experience a 1990-95 annual average employment growth rate greater than the state average (2.2 percent compared to Utah's 2.0 percent). Employment in the Mountainland SDA (Summit, Utah and Wasatch Counties) will grow 2.0 percent per year, while the Weber-Morgan and Davis County SDA's will have job growth rates of 1.9 and 1.6 percent respectively.

Areas outside the Wasatch Front, with the exception of the Southwest and the Uintah Basin SDA's, are predicted to experience growth rates below the state average of 2.0 percent per year. The Southwest SDA, with an anticipated growth rate of 2.3 per cent per year, will enjoy the fastest growth rate of any area in the state. The Uintah Basin employment growth rate is projected to equal the state average.

The Utah Job Outlook is available from the Labor Market Information Services Division, 174 Social Hall Avenue, or by calling (801) 533-2740.

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